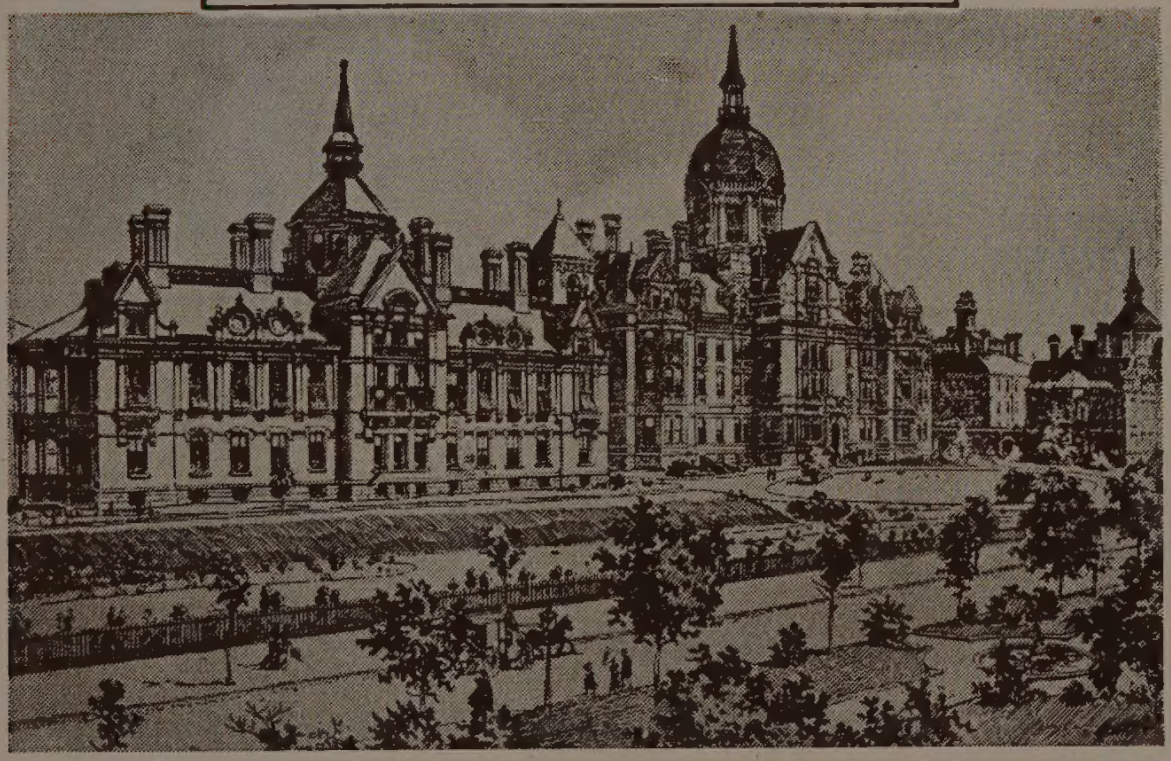
JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL



The ANGIER IDEA

'ANGIERS'

for COUGHS

- Soothes the irritated respiratory areas within reach.
- Loosens and removes surface mucous secretion.
- Assists digestion.
- Mingles with and softens fæces.
- Promotes regular and natural stools.
- Prevents toxic accumulations.

A definite relief for simple coughs of simple respiratory affections.

An adjuvant in the treatment of Influenza and Tuberculosis.

An auxiliary measure in the treatment of Whooping Cough, Scarlet Fever and Measles.

Contains no opiates.

Liberal samples on request

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The ANGIER IDEA

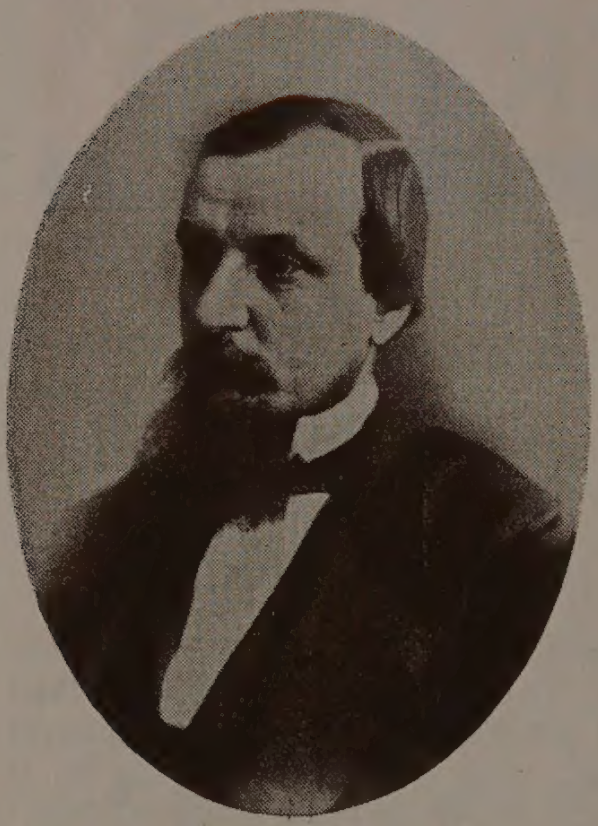
MARCH 1936 No. 73

New London Post-Graduate Hospital and School

THIS great hospital and school was opened by the late King in May, 1935. There is no school detached from the hospital, and graduates for refresher courses enter the hospital itself. But before describing it, it is as well to look for a moment at the general work of post-graduate schools in the past, and then at the end some of the new discoveries which medical men should see applied.

Home and Foreign Post-Graduate Courses

About forty years ago Sir Jonathan Hutchinson especially, but assisted by Sir William Broadbent and Dr. Williams, founded a post-graduate school near Gower Street, London. It was financed by Sir J. Hutchinson, who also gave his valuable museum to be a feature of the college. It went on for a few years, but was not connected in any way with a hospital. It did not survive. Meantime some smaller hospitals had taken up post-graduate work exclusively, and some of the main ones did something for post-graduates as well as teach graduates. But it became evident that this



SIR JONATHAN HUTCHINSON

was nothing like what was really required. In 1919, on the initiation of Sir William Osler, the Fellowship of Medicine was founded, with the idea of organising a scheme of post-graduate teaching in London, and subsequently it was amalgamated with the Post-Graduate Medical Association. About 6,000 graduates have been enrolled in the Fellowship, and over £16,000 has been distributed to teachers. The pioneer work done by the Fellowship of Medicine has demonstrated the need for a post-graduate hospital in London. Its President is Lord Moynihan.

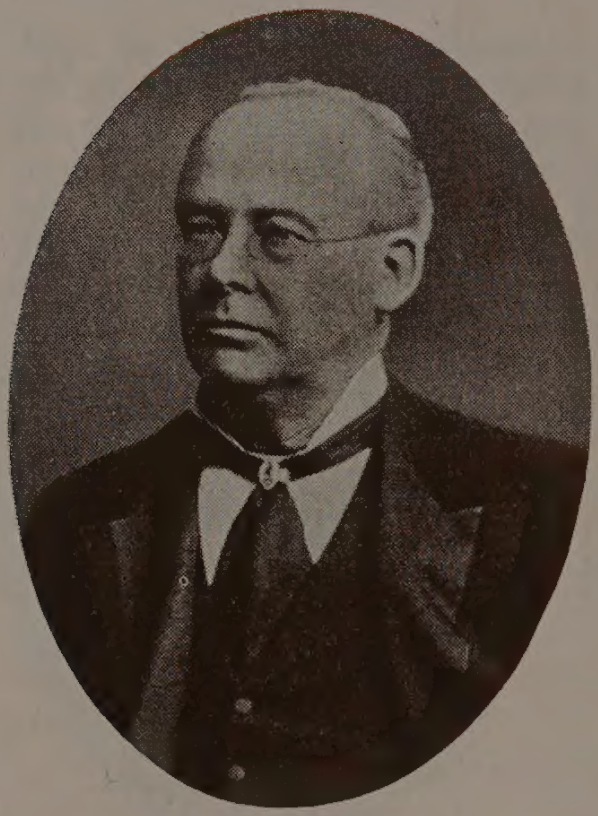
The necessity of keeping abreast of new developments is so clearly recognised that in some parts of the world it has been made compulsory. The State, the medical profession and insurance authorities all use their influence for it. Many practitioners in small town and country districts cannot attend a three months' course unless they receive payment, and also sufficient payment for a *locum tenens*. In Scotland, where the subsidised Highlands and Islands Medical Service is in reality a State service, each year part of the staff receives State grants to enable them to follow a refresher course. In France, theoretical and practical courses in clinics and laboratories for practising doctors are very numerous (about ninety yearly and of a high standard). Such courses are mostly organised by the hospitals, and are open to all doctors. In Germany, a system has been in force for many years, not only to keep the medical profession up to date, but also to

improve public health. The Prussian Commission of 1901 was subsequently extended to other States. There are eighty active teaching centres under control of a central committee, set up by the Universities, hospitals and the medical profession, subsidised by the State. In Hungary, medical refresher courses have been in existence since 1883. All the courses are free of charge, and 8,000 doctors have participated. In the Socialist Soviet Republic these courses are compulsory and free of charge; 5,000 doctors attended the Moscow courses in 1933. In some towns there is a visit by a Moscow professor for two days a week, who gives lectures and holds consultations, and in the intervals instruction is given by lecturers, who remain on the spot. In America, post-graduate teaching is low in most of the numerous schools; in fact, it can scarcely be said to exist. Yet in some of the larger

An Adjuvant in the treatment of

TUBERCULOSIS

The demulcent and antiphlogistic action of Angiers Emulsion will be found highly soothing to the irritated mucous membrane of the tuberculous patient, especially in the presence of difficult expectoration. Being absolutely free from nauseants, Angiers Emulsion cannot interfere with alimentation and digestion. It improves digestion and assimilation of food stuffs, and thus exerts a tonic effect upon the debilitated system. It lubricates the entire intestinal tract and tends to overcome intestinal stasis.



SIR W. H. BROADBENT, BART., K.C.V.O.

schools it stands high. Many of the leading surgeons and physicians of America studied in European post-graduate centres, though doubtless at present there is not so much necessity for that. With the opening of the Johns Hopkins School in 1893 was founded a hospital and school of the European pattern on a scientific basis. William Henry Welch was the great man who was Director and Professor of Pathology. He had studied all over Europe. Osler was the first clinician; it became a centre of scientific life, and it is largely owing to Osler that other centres adopted the new system which had been available in Europe much earlier. Johns Hopkins put research work and the wards together, and the post-graduate students with Welch made history. Osler's enterprise also caused the greatest enthusiasm, and they had splendid times. Johns Hopkins furnished a large quota of the men who reorganised the old schools, and the founding in 1901 of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research was a great step. It was followed in 1910 by a hospital on the East River. The Post-graduate and Polyclinic of New York and the Polyclinic of Philadelphia commenced large dispensary services and hospital clinics, and also public and private hospitals in the city. Demonstrative instruction is given to small bodies of physicians, who come and go uninterruptedly throughout the year. Post-graduate schools are conducted by the Government at Washington for those accepted for service in the Army or Navy Medical Corps. For some time the Mayo Clinic has been an unrivalled centre.

Rise of the New Post-Graduate Hospital and School

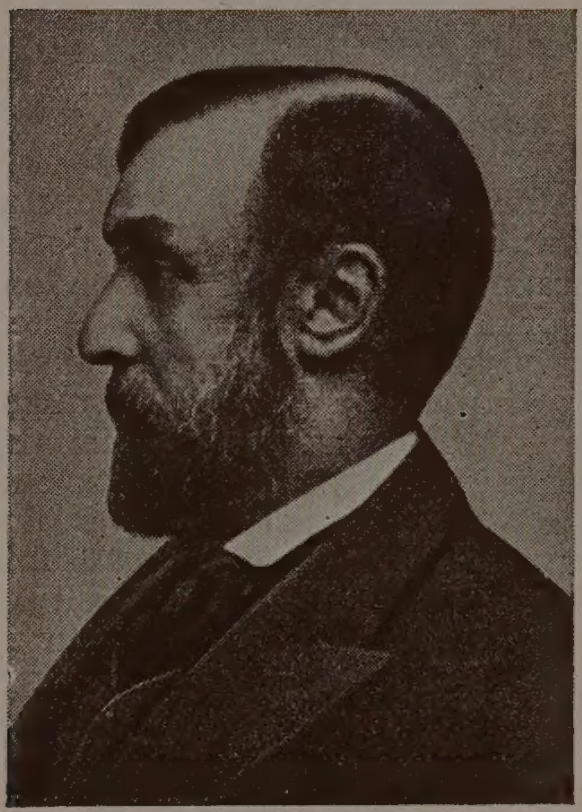
Dr. Addison, Minister of Health, appointed in 1921 a Post-graduate Medical Committee to investigate the needs of graduates for further education in medicine in London. The Earl of Athlone (Chancellor of London University) acted as chairman and the Committee included the names of Sir Wilmot Herringham, Sir George Makins, Sir George Newman, Sir Cooper Perry, etc. The Committee reported that the provision existing for such needs was seriously deficient. In 1925 the Minister of Health, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, appointed a Committee to draw up a scheme of a practicable character for post-graduate medical education centred in London. The Right Hon. Arthur Greenwood was appointed chairman and the Committee consisted of Drs. Blacker, Bolan, Dain, Lord Dawson of Penn, Dr. Eason, H. MacLean,

YOUNG AND OLD

will be immeasurably benefited
by 'Angiers' in the treatment of
BRONCHITIS, COLDS & SIMPLE
RESPIRATORY AFFECTIONS.

Angiers Emulsion

has the unique combined effect
of systemic tonic action and of
a demulcent expectorant.



CHARLES THEODORE WILLIAMS, M.V.O., M.A.

Lord Moynihan, Sir George Newman, Dr. Parkinson, Mr. H. I. Paterson, Dr. Robinson, Sir H. D. Rolleston, Mr. Webb-Johnson. They reported that the first defect was the lack of adequate provision for instruction in public health and for research in preventive medicine. This was so far remedied in 1922 by the establishment of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, made possible by a gift from the Rockefeller Foundation. It was opened by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in 1929, and is a splendid building, just opposite London University new buildings. It has attracted a vast number of post-graduates from all countries. The second defect was the lack of a post-graduate hospital and medical school suitable for this and all other countries. The Committee came to the conclusion that it was not practicable to grant post-graduate instruction in hospitals where students were prepared for graduation. The West London Hospital was considered but found to be outside the scheme. They recommended (1) a hospital with not less than 400 beds, (2) a medical school appropriate to this size, (3) residential accommodation for the post-graduate students and teachers in the medical school, and (4) provision for expansion. In 1929 there was a new Local Government Act providing that between thirty and forty general hospitals with a total of about 17,000 beds should come under the control of the London County Council. The large London infirmaries were then made over to the L.C.C., who named them hospitals

and greatly improved them. This was an opportunity to be taken advantage of, and so the Hammersmith L.C.C. Hospital was adopted by the Committee as the one required for their scheme. It had 400 beds, and could be rebuilt on a near site having plenty of scope for additions, etc. The Hammersmith new hospital is situated in Ducane Road. The Government gave £100,000 and the L.C.C. a similar amount. In 1931 a Royal Charter was granted to the school, and on July 17th, 1933, the foundation stone was laid by Mr. Neville Chamberlain. The University of London has recognised it as a School of the University.

FOR CHILDREN

suffering from COUGHS and COLDS and for those who are ordinarily "ailing" and in need of general medication—

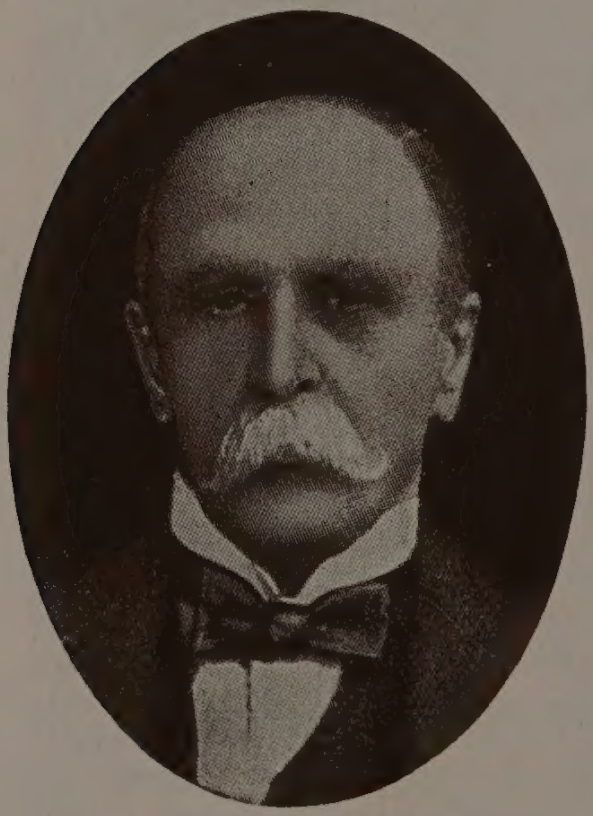
ANGIERS EMULSION

provides the restorative properties that are needed. Angiers Emulsion is soothing and normalizing. It contains no harsh or violent ingredients. It is palatable, so that the most squeamish child will not rebel.

Scope of the Hospital and School

The Hammersmith Hospital of the L.C.C. is situated in Ducane Road. With the new buildings added it extends nearly half a mile along the road. To the east of the former buildings two huge blocks have been raised, connected by passages. These new blocks are of the same height as the old ones—three stories high, and run at right-angles to the street for a long distance back. They have flat roofs, and their windows are large. It is in these that the post-graduate school has its quarters. There is, as has been said, no separate school—all the post-graduates enter the hospital itself. The rooms for demonstration and teaching are jutting on to the wards, and clinical laboratories are at hand.

The situation of the hospital is next to Wormwood Scrubs prison, on the immediate west, there being a road between the two institutions. The grounds of the hospital cover fourteen acres, while there is ample room for new buildings, as there is plenty of unoccupied ground (green fields) around. In the centre of the buildings is a somewhat higher house with a clock tower, which is occupied by maternity cases. In the extreme west is a house which does duty at present as a nurses' home. The cases in the old wards can easily be transferred to the Clinical Theatre along the corridor, as the beds are on wheels, and some will be taken to the new school. The new buildings are anxious



SIR WILLIAM OSLER

Perhaps You Have In Your Practice

A cold-susceptible or physically retarded child who needs the fortification that Angiers Emulsion will afford—or

An aged man or woman who needs the systemic benefits of Angiers Emulsion to counteract improper functioning (respiratory and intestinal)—or

A patient who seeks relief from some respiratory disorder within the scope of Angiers Emulsion—(a relief that will occasion none of the disturbances incident to the administration of many so-called cough remedies).

If you have such a patient, we are sure Angiers brand Emulsion will fill your need.

MAY WE SEND YOU A TRIAL SAMPLE?

THE HAMMERSMITH HOSPITAL, INCLUDING THE

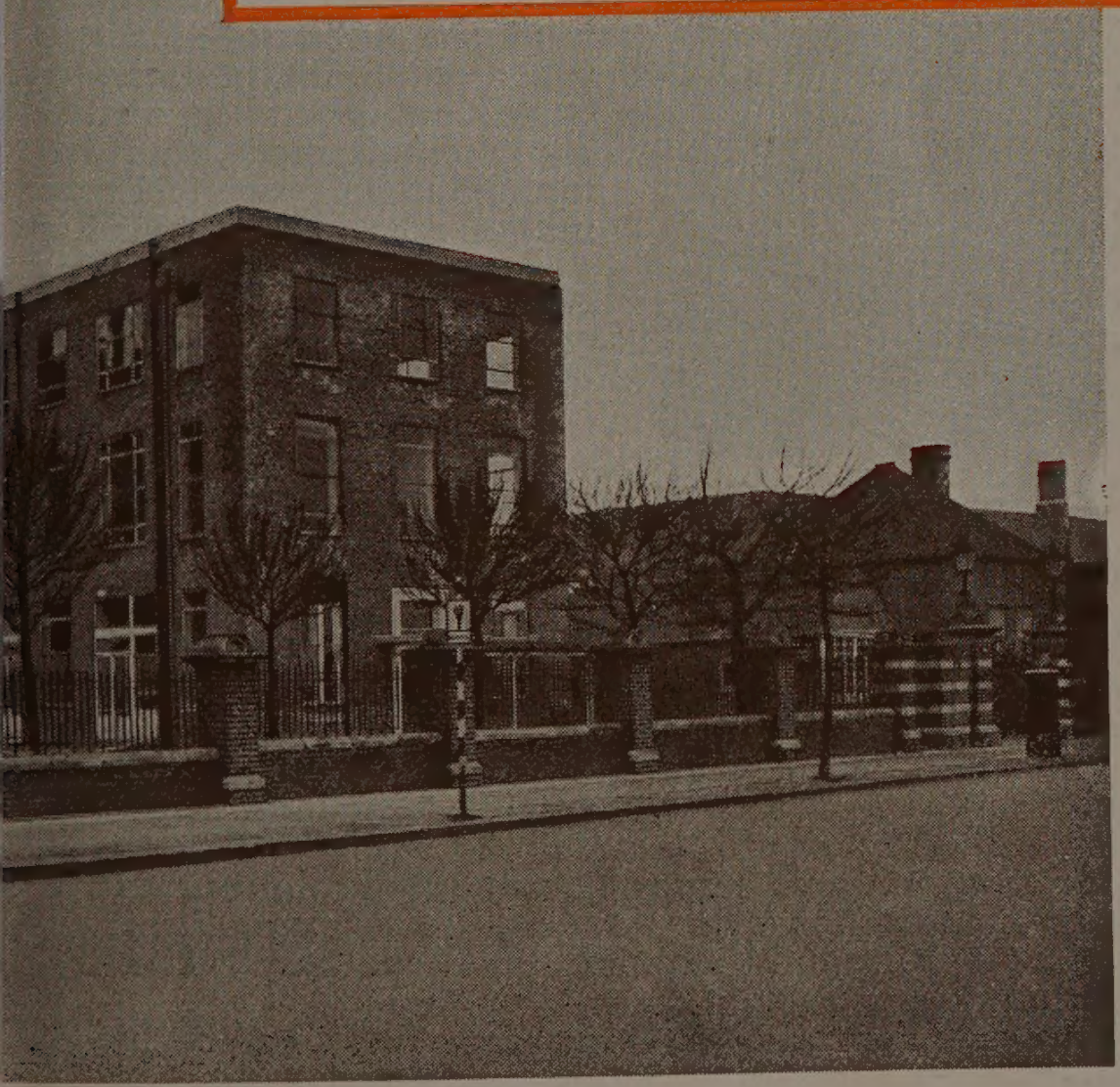
Coughs and Bronchial Affections

No remedy affords more prompt and gratifying results in treating respiratory affections than

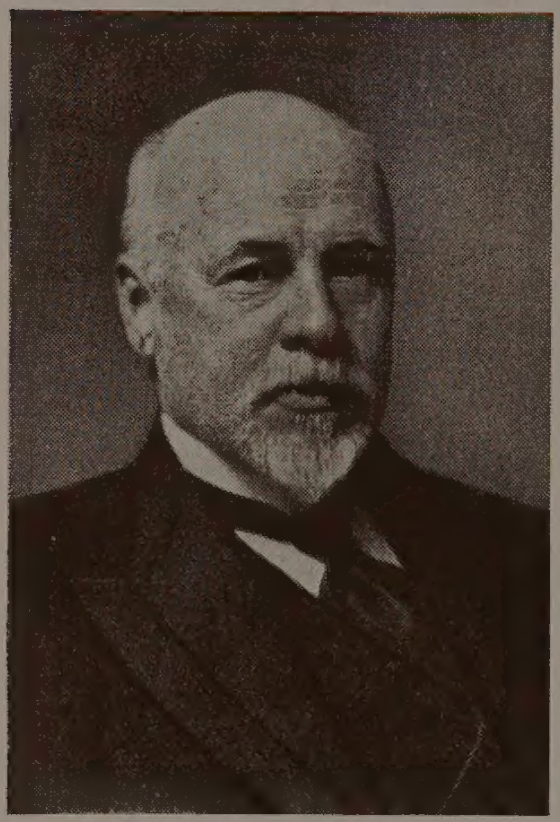
Angiers Emulsion

It provides the calcium that bronchial patients need.

Two teaspoonsful every one to three hours will generally ease the harshest cough, allay bronchial irritation and facilitate expectoration.



ONDON POST-GRADUATE HOSPITAL AND SCHOOL



WILLIAM H. WELCH, M.D., LL.D.

to procure acute cases, and such as practitioners are called on to treat, while the chronic cases are kept in the older hospital, although no doubt many of them are also very important: such as diabetes, mellitus, etc. The new buildings comprise a surgical ward and maternity section with operating theatres, a new out-patient department with X-ray examinations, and a medical school proper. The medical school is built round a courtyard. On the ground floor is the Clinical Theatre, with seating room for 100 students, a room for a cinema operator on one side, and an examination room for patients on the other. On the north side of this floor is the pathological department, with a post-mortem room. Along the sides are rooms for histology and photography. There is a lift which takes preparations to the museum and preparation rooms. On the east side are the Chemical Laboratories, and on the west side, the offices of the Dean and staff, and committee rooms. On the first floor are a library and museum, and a lecture theatre. There are laboratories here for the professors, and other laboratories, and a refreshment room. On the second floor is a large animal section, with pens and cage accommodation; also preparing and operating rooms. Microscopic laboratories with hot rooms and auxiliaries are also here.

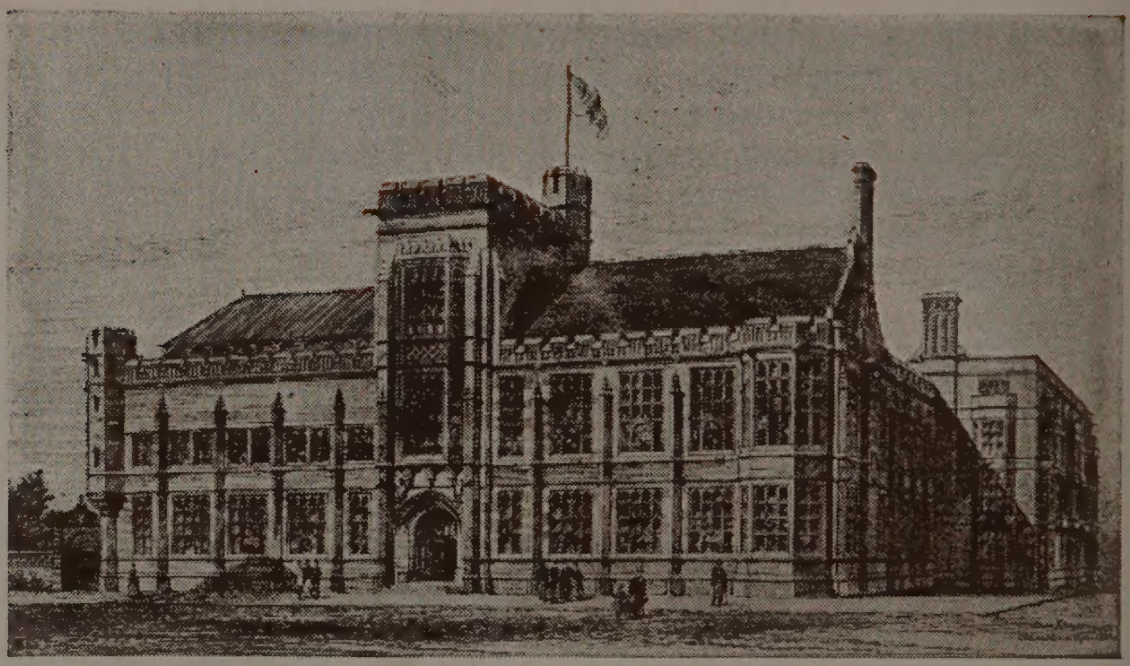
In the centre of this block is the entrance for out-patients, which leads into a top-lighted waiting hall served by a canteen. There is seating accommodation for 300 persons. On the sides are rooms for the lady almoners and examination rooms

with a theatre. The ante-natal section is a separate one and has its own entrance. There is a large new dispensary, which serves the hospital and out-patients. The first floor of this block contains, on the one side, a large X-ray therapy room; and on the other, dental rooms, rooms for heart and lung, and gastro-intestinal cases, a fracture room, etc.

It may now be advisable to give the names of the professors, etc. The Dean of the hospital and school is Colonel A. H. Proctor, I.M.S., D.S.O.; the Professor of Medicine is F. R. Fraser, M.D., who was taken from St. Bartholomew's Hospital; the Professor of Surgery is G. Grey Turner, F.R.C.S., who came from the University of Durham; the Professor of Obstetrics is James Young, F.R.C.S.Ed., who came from Edinburgh; the Professor of Pathology is E. H. Kettle, M.D., who was Pathologist to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Each Professor has a Reader and several assistants. A consulting staff consists of Dr. Brain on Dermatology, Mr. Evan Laming Evans on Orthopædics, Dr. Aubrey Lewis on Psychology, Mr. Alan Moncrieff on Pediatrics, Mr. Davenport

CHILDREN Quickly Respond

The child whose strength will not match his growth — or is particularly susceptible to colds with attending long-drawn-out coughs or other respiratory affections — finds quick relief for local conditions in Angiers Emulsion — while its tonic effect builds resistance and affords better nutrition.



COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

on Opthalmology, Mr. Sydney Scott on Ear, Nose and Throat, and Mr. J. Purdon Martin on Neurology. The Superintendent of the hospital and school is Sir Thomas Carey Evans.

Instruction in clinical medicine will be provided by appointments to the wards of graduate students, about fifteen students to sixty beds for three or more months. They will record fully the histories, findings and progress, and carrying out simple laboratory investigation. On two mornings a week theatre clinics will be given by the Professor or Reader, and on one morning a clinical-pathological conference. A good library is provided for all students. Consultative cases are held on three mornings a week in the out-patient department, in cases referred from the casualty department or discharged from the wards. Intensive courses for practitioners, lasting two weeks, will be given as frequently as practicable. Clinical pathology, laboratory and X-ray methods of diagnosis would be demonstrated. This year it is proposed to hold such in June, July, September and November, and the number of practitioners will be limited to twenty-five. The work will include medicine, surgery, obstetrics and pathology. It is also proposed to

arrange a series of lectures and demonstrations on one afternoon or evening a week during the winter suitable for practitioners in London. Visitors for short periods will always be welcomed, and enabled to see whatever aspect of work they desire.

The medical department has about 180 beds, but the surgical department has about 130. What has been said about medicine, applies generally to surgery. Besides the

NEURASTHENIA AND AUTO-INTOXICATION

Imperfect alimentation is a prime factor in neurasthenia, especially in those numerous cases in which there is more or less auto-intoxication and defective absorption of fats and carbohydrates. A corrective and tonic regimen is therefore essential, and this is not procurable by drugs.

'ANGIERS' answers Nature's purpose admirably, as it corrects the auto-intoxication and nourishes and tones up the nervous system.

Professor and Reader, there are three assistants dealing with emergencies. Teaching will be carried on in the demonstration theatre, to which patients can be wheeled from the ward or out-patient department. Daily conferences will be held among the staff regarding matters of interest. Some students will be attached to the wards where cases will be allocated for their own care and observation. Reviews or symposia on recent advances, as the surgery of the chest, æsophagus or sympathetic nervous system will be given from time to time. In obstetrics and gynæcology, the student will be brought into contact with the clinical problem of diagnosis, treatment and progress by bedside study and instruction. He will receive every facility to become familiar with ancillary methods of investigation: radiology, biochemistry, pathology and endocrinology. At the ante-natal and post-natal clinics, classes will consist of small groups, no more than three or four. Instruction in infant hygiene will form part of the routine, and regular instruction in the management of the healthy infant will be given.

SIR GEORGE HENRY MAKINS

The department of pathology will co-operate very closely with the clinical departments. Men and women will be provided with facilities for advanced study: either those who desire general training or those who wish to devote themselves to a particular investigation. There will be collaboration with members of the clinical departments. A staff sufficiently large has been built up to ensure that each individual has

adequate time, and readerships in morbid anatomy and histology, bacteriology and pathological chemistry have been provided for. Instruction will be of a very personal character, and there will be little formal teaching. The professor of pathology will combine with the professor of medicine in a clinical pathological conference once a week, and another weekly conference will be held devoted to the post-mortems when students will enter into the bacteriology and biochemistry of the material.

It has also been arranged that members of the Profession other than those on the staff of the hospital, will be invited to take posts as teachers in the refresher courses and weekly lectures, and it is hoped that special lectures may be given

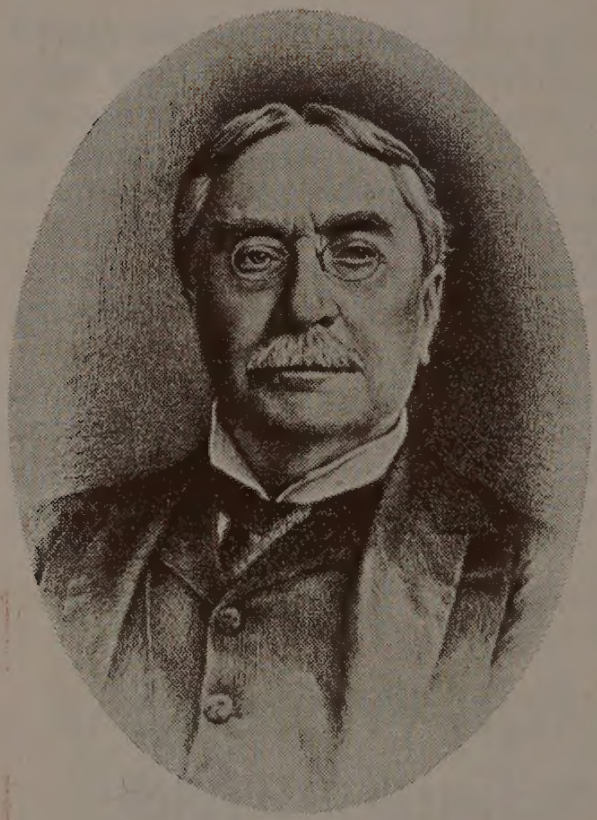
Prescribed for Women

and People of Sedentary Habits

in tablespoonful doses mixed in a glass of water (hot preferred) and taken regularly night and morning

Angiers Emulsion

is a safe and highly efficacious agent in overcoming chronic constipation and preventing its inevitable complications. It is pleasant to the taste, does not upset the stomach, and keeps the bowels free and healthy without stress or reaction upon the organs. It makes the constant, habit-forming recourse to drugs and aperients unnecessary. Has been used with highly gratifying results in some of the most stubborn and neglected cases.



D. B. ST. JOHN ROOSA, M.D., LL.D.

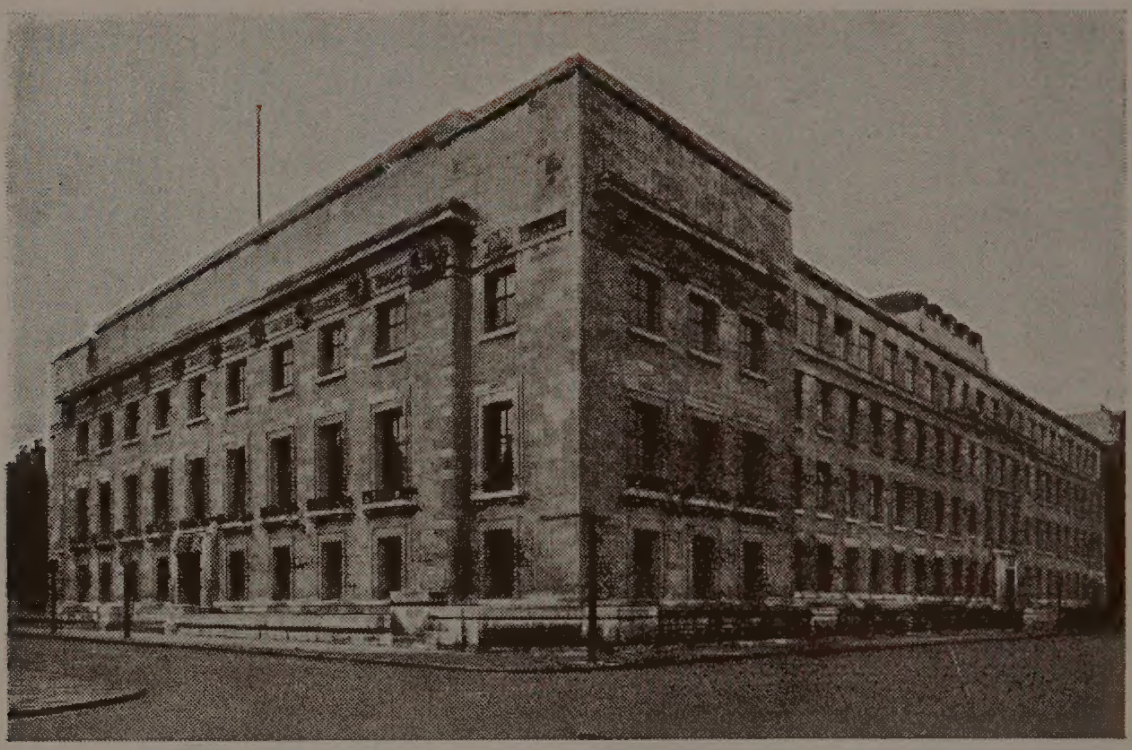
by distinguished visitors to London from the country or from abroad, and they will be invited to take charge of the wards for a time.

It will now be seen that a great and real post-graduate school has been got ready. It will be some time, however, before it is complete. Another £100,000 is required for additions, but it is expected that before long this will be forthcoming. The University of London, the Ministry of Health and the London County Council are behind it. It will be the largest and greatest post-graduate school in the world; as no other post-graduate school can compare with it, as devoting itself exclusively to post-graduate teaching.

The number of subjects which practitioners have got behind it, is very large, and especially the middle-aged practitioner. The treatment of acute diseases is considerably different now. Thus Felton's serum in acute pneumonia has been tried and found serviceable, and the giving of acid or basic diets is of considerable importance. In case of azotæmic nephritis, it has been shown that marked benefit is produced by a basic diet. Also the administration of prime derivatives may greatly relieve nephritis. The lack of oxygen is the outcome of many conditions and it is necessary to know how to use the nasal catheter, and Poulton's bed tent. Also the correct standard of carbon dioxide to give and how it should be given in suitable cases, along with oxygen. The vitamins and which to give in certain diseases is of importance; especially also in the normal diet. An anti-infective vitamin A and an

antirachitic vitamin D, are to be given in certain quantities, much smaller than one would think, daily. The action of ultra-violet rays, of diathermy, Hertzian waves and the Gamma rays, must be known. The Gamma rays have a wave-length of one thousand millionth of a millimetre, while the Hertzian waves have wave-lengths of 30 kilometres. The shorter the wave-length, the greater the effect produced on the living tissue. The new anæsthetics are very wonderful. Ethylene is largely used mixed with a small quantity of oxygen. Avertin is given per rectum; anytal is given intravenously; nembutal is given by mask or intravenously. The barbiturates—hypnotics of the Barbituric acid series—were discovered in 1908, by combining derivatives of malonic acid with urea. The barbiturates are so largely used for hypnosis and with such fatal results that it is urged that their sale be restricted. The hormones are getting more into use, and their connection is being better established.

THE MAYO CLINIC, ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA



LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE

Almost every organ in the body has a hormone, although it is difficult sometimes to practically place it, as in the case of insulin. It is found that the anterior pituitary influences most of them in some way. The injection of lipiodol (iodised poppy seed oil) for radiological diagnosis in bronchiectasis; the use of bismuth in syphilis, the use of antitoxins and vaccines, and the theory of allergins, etc., form a most interesting study. One could go on at this rate for long enough, but a halt must be made. The practitioner himself must see what a store of information not only is available, but he will see it in practical use at the post-graduate hospital and college.

ERRATA.—We sincerely regret a mistake which occurred under centre illustration in our last issue, No. 72, describing University Buildings at Gilmorehill as at Edinburgh, when it should have been Glasgow. We apologise to all past and present members of Glasgow University and our readers generally.

DURING CONVALESCENCE

Particularly from Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, and Acute Respiratory Affections

ANGIERS EMULSION

is worthy of your consideration and use. It will clear up the catarrhal conditions of the respiratory tract—at the same time relieve a lingering cough ; it affords desirable means of remineralization, which, together with its aid to digestion and assimilation, results in an increase in tone, vitality, and resistance.

The necessary regulation of the bowels and correction of intestinal stasis, with its by-effects, is accomplished by the finely emulsified mineral oil content of the emulsion.

Angiers Emulsion accomplishes these results in an easy and natural way without artificial stimulation.

SAMPLES UPON REQUEST

ADVANTAGES
of
Angiers Emulsion

PALATABILITY . . . it is neutral in taste—the "squeamish" patient will accept it readily.

MISCIBILITY . . . it blends completely with hot or cold liquids, so that it may be prescribed with any favourite drink—tea, coffee, milk, cocoa.

BALANCE . . . it is so balanced that *general* as well as *specific* benefits are always present.

SAFETY . . . it is free from any harmful element—no function of the body will be upset by its frequent or continued use.

ANGIERS EMULSION fits admirably into the varied requirements of a general or specialized practice.

DOSAGE: for respiratory benefits: One teaspoonful (preferably taken clear) every one or two hours. For gastro-intestinal benefits, one tablespoonful in water, milk, or other liquid t. i. d.-p. c.

The Angier Chemical Co., Ltd.
86, Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1

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